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P. S.—May the Lord go with you to Rome, preserve and keep you, and prosper the work of your hands. How I would like to go also! but am too old, the distance is too great and the expense not easy to bear.

S. H. B.

This letter was received with manifest approbation and on motion, the Secretary was instructed to make a suitable response conveying to our southern brethren assurances of our sympathy and fellowship.

Remarks urging the fuller circulation of Josiah Quincy's Fourth of July oration, "The Coming Peace," were made by Dr. William A. Mowry of Salem, P. McGrath, Esq., of Quincy, Dr. Miner of Boston, N. T. Allen, Esq., of West Newton, and Rev. C. B. Smith of West Medford. An appropriation was made for the expenses of the delegation to Rome. After the adjournment those present availed themselves of the opportunity of personally greeting President Paine.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

The architects recommend a tabernacle at the Peace Grove, Mystic, Ct., that shall cost not less than \$5000. It will be a good investment. The review of twenty-five years by A. H. Love in the September *Peacemaker*, in which the triumphs of peace and arbitration are recorded, reads like a history of the progress of civilization for a quarter of a century. Some of the points are given in the "Diary." Among the "convictions" adopted at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Universal Peace Union at Mystic, Ct., we were glad to see the following:

"We are convinced that international tribunals of arbitration for the world, courts of arbitration for nations, and mediation, arbitration and conciliation for homes, business and communities, are demanded by the progress of civilization; and that we should have arbitrators qualified to arbitrate; men should learn war no more, but introduce into homes, schools and trade circles, the study and practice of the arts of peace.

"We are convinced that the former administration of the United States, as well as the present, have grandly emphasized the principles of arbitration, reciprocity and the freedom of trade as peace factors, and the political parties that accept them on their platform will meet a demand of the age, and insure victory in proportion as they faithfully sustain them.

"We are convinced that the Russian Government, by the expulsion of the Jews, or any edict or legislation visited against a people because of religious faith or peculiar customs, when not in contravention of the government itself, is a gigantic outrage against human rights, including all the elements of war.

"We are convinced that the exclusion, by any government, of an entire race of God's creation from the enjoyment of a home and equal privileges of living within such country, so long as such government is not imperilled by any acts of violence by such a race, is against the great law of rights that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof;' and the act of the United States in excluding the Chinese from this country, discriminating, as it does,

with other nations, against the citizens of China, ought to be repealed, and especially now when we invite to our land, in 1893, representatives from all nations.

"We are convinced that we should secure a space in the Chicago Exposition for the display of proofs of peace work, and the distribution of peace literature, and to this end will co-operate with all kindred peace societies, and especially with our esteemed co-laborers in the American Peace Society.

"We are convinced that the Peace Congress to be held at Rome next November is worthy our heartiest support; that it is the means of greatly promoting the cause of peace, and that our gratitude is due to our friends in Europe, for their zeal and wisdom in promoting this great work; and we shall testify our appreciation by sending delegates to attend and take part therein."

LABOR AND MILITARISM.

The poverty and misery of the Russian peasant will not be without their compensating advantages for mankind if they stimulate full inquiry into the origin of the apprehended distress. Short yields may be partially due to ungenial weather and in that degree beyond human control. But the grinding taxation which impoverishes labor and paralyzes trade can at least be mitigated, if not entirely removed, by a reduction of those overgrown armies that are a standing menace to the peace of the world. Workingmen can make war impossible; and the President of the recent Brussels Labor Congress laid stress upon the fact that Frenchmen were sitting side by side with Germans. Sovereigns dare not act, because they are afraid of each other. Public opinion advances very slowly, and has fits of timidity which engender panic. But armies cannot be kept up without taxes, and taxes are paid by workmen. A general strike of European labor against being robbed and fleeced and starved in order that monarchs may play at soldiers, and diplomatists may concoct alliances, would be irresistible and final. The transparent fallacy that nations maintain armaments only in self-defence would not impose upon the intelligence of a child if an international proletariat pronounced for disarmament and peace. What is called "militarism" involves the slavery of the masses. Until they rebel against it, and declare that neither in monarchies nor republics will they be sent out as food for powder or kept at home to be starved for glory, we shall not believe in the emancipation of labor.—*London News*.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TRIBUNAL.

The establishment of an Anglo-American Tribunal should be pressed on the attention of the two great English-speaking peoples, *pari passu*, with the adoption of an Arbitration Treaty. It matters, perhaps, little which great measure has precedence of the other; but one is the complement of the other. Three years ago we brought the question of a tribunal before the public here, and before our friends and fellow-workers in America. We cannot too often insist upon the fact that the existence of such a High Court—so constituted and managed as to command general confidence—would greatly facilitate resort to Arbitration, and diminish pretexts for hesitation or opposition.—*London Concord*.